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BRITISH-MADE THROUGHOUT.

NEW MODELS

JUST RECEIVED.

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20-5

BOXING!

CITY HALL,
SATURDAY, Sept. 16th, 1916, COMMENCING AT 9.15 P.M. SHARP. Doors OPEN 8.30 P.M.
For the Heavyweight Championship of the Colony.16 ROUNDS CONTEST
CORPL. SCOTT, R.M., v. BAMAN HIGGS.Champion, 10 ROUNDS CONTEST
For the Lightweight Championship of the Colony.

SAPPER RICHARD, R.M., v. SEAMAN ISAACS.

Lightweight Champion.

10 ROUNDS CONTEST
PTE. BRESTY v. PTE. COTTON.

Bantam Champion of the Colony.

6 ROUNDS CONTEST
PTE. THOMAS v. PTE. PLANT.

Light Heavyweight of the 4th K.S.L.I.

6 ROUNDS CONTEST
KELLY TONG, Hongkong, v. YOUNG ALFREDO, Manila.

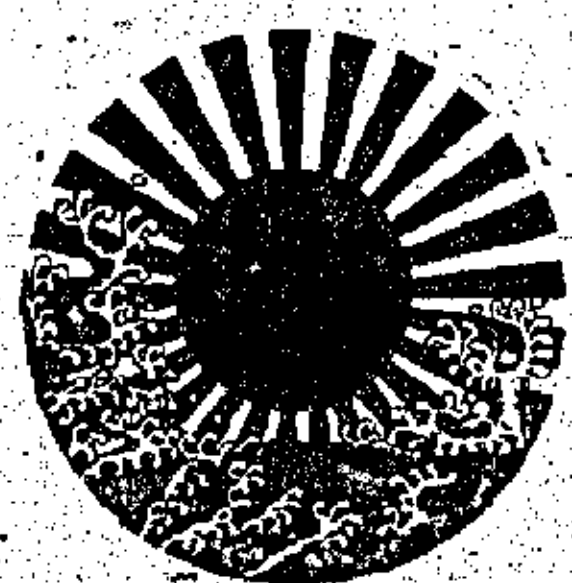
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES: \$5, \$3 AND \$2. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform \$1.
G. GOLDSBOROUGH, Promoter.

1118

IS THIS
YOUR SMOKE?

IT'S THE BEST.

Grand Prize of Honour
Panama-Pacific International Exposition
SAN FRANCISCO, 1915

ASAHI-BEER

SOLD EVERYWHERE

TRADE BLACK LIST.

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S REPLY TO
U.S. CRITICISMS.

The criticisms in the American Press respecting our commercial Black List were referred to by Mr. Shirley Bann in the House of Commons recently.

Lord Robert Cecil replied: "The criticisms appear to be based largely on misapprehension. The action taken by His Majesty's Government is not novel. The Act under which the Statutory List for the United States has recently been issued was passed last December, and lists have already been published referring to most neutral countries since then."

Nor are the provisions of the Act unduly stringent. By the French law all persons of enemy nationality wherever living are enemies of France whatever their conduct during the present war, and it is illegal for French subjects to trade with them. By the British law only those persons whatever their nationality who have shown themselves hostile to this country are put on the list of persons with whom British subjects may not deal. Nor do we seek by this list to affect the freedom of action of neutral citizens. All we have done is to declare that British shipping, British goods, and British credit should not be used for the support and enrichment of those who are actively assisting our enemies. If in the compilation of the list any persons have been unjustly included they will be removed. And as I have more than once stated, great care will be taken in applying the law to existing contracts to avoid anything in the nature of injustice."

UNITED STATES' PROTEST.

Viscount Grey has received from Dr. Page, the American Ambassador in London, a protest against the "black list" in which the United States Government states that the list "seems to embody a policy of arbitrary interference with neutral trade, against which it is its duty to protest in the most decided terms."

Citizens of the United States are entirely within their rights in attempting to trade with the people or the Governments of any of the nations now at war, subject only to well-defined international practices and understandings, which the Government of the United States deems the Government of Great Britain to have too lightly and too frequently disregarded.

The black list condemns without hearing, without notice, and without advance. It is manifestly out of the question that the Government of the United States should acquiesce in such methods or applications of punishment to its citizens."

AUSTRIAN'S PICTURE OF
GERMANY.FEAR OF ANOTHER WINTER
CAMPAIGN.

An Austrian subject who has returned from Austria and Germany, where he travelled extensively, states that the situation in Germany is growing worse every day, and will soon reach the point of despair, as confidence in the army has been severely shaken by the Anglo-French and Russian offensives.

Espionage has been developed to such an extent that every one distrusts every one else, and people are living in an unbearable atmosphere of terror. Anonymous denunciations are being showered on the military authorities, bringing about wholesale arrests on the pettiest charges—such, for instance, as "having expressed publicly or privately feelings of decreased confidence in victory." The authorities pretend not to read anonymous denunciations, while, on the contrary, they encourage and even originate them.

The food situation is becoming desperate. Men engaged on heavy physical work are so underfed that their efficiency is much impaired, and the munition factories are being seriously handicapped. Depression is general. No longer are flags hung out. Germany is a besieged fortress, and everybody believes that the last days of the siege are in sight.

The authorities are acting with characteristic disregard for public feeling, but the brutal Prussian police hold the upper hand, and there is still no sign of revolt, although there is much talk of the possibility of revolution after the war. The Kaiser's personal popularity has suffered little, for people generally do not hold him responsible, and pity him. Curiously enough, there is no search for a scapegoat. The people are even too miserable to think of immediate revenge.

FEAR OF WINTER.
Fear of another winter campaign is general, and an inglorious peace would be overwhelmingly preferred to more winter hardships.

In Vienna the situation is no better, though the temperament of the Austrians permits them to forget troubles easier than the Germans. Budapest is the smallest city. Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, dares not go about without a bodyguard, fearing assassination. A Hungarian politician, leader, summing up Hungarian feeling, said to my informant:

"We know that the fate of Hungary is sealed. If the Germans had won we would have become their slaves, just like the Turks or Bulgars. Now that the Entente is going to win, will they ever forgive us for having sided with their enemies, despite our former promises to France and our debt of gratitude to England? We Hungarians put our money on the German horse. It was the wrong horse."

In answer to the question whether the Germans did not hope that the "Submarine Freight Service" to the United States might help them in their present plight, my informant said grimly: "This kind of bluff is at present almost criminal. At any time it would be an insult to German intelligence."

SHIPPING NOTES.

SHIPS MUST CARRY WIRELESS.

Under a recent Order in Council every British ship over 2,000 tons gross tonnage which has been granted a licence by the Postmaster-General and which puts to sea after a date specified in the licence, is to be provided with a wireless telegraphic installation and a certified operator.

U BOATS TO HUNT IN
COUPLES.SAFEGUARD AGAINST ARMED
MERCHANTMEN.Captain Perrais, the well-known naval expert of the *Herliner Tageblatt*, discusses the revival of submarine warfare against merchant ships, which is now certain, and the possibility of reconciling this with Germany's pledge to the United States."When in the last Note from the United States there was mention of our abandoning the 'methods hitherto employed,' that meant unquestionably only torpedoing at sight, and not by any means the abolition of our whole submarine warfare against merchant ships. In the case of the torpedoing of the *Leda* now after her crew had been taken off, the whole New York Press was full of praise for the commander of the U boat. But on that occasion all the circumstances were especially favourable. The sea was calm; the land near at hand; the captain of the *Leda* immediately obeyed orders; and so on."

Circumstances, however, will not always be so favourable. In the first place, we must reckon with resistance and disobedience to orders of an angry ship. In such a case, however, the German Government, notwithstanding its willingness to meet the American demands, will not impose any restriction on submarine commanders. Any attempt at flight, etc., gives the submarine the right to use force in accordance with the rules of cruiser warfare. It is hardly open to us to fear that a neutral Government would make a protest against torpedoing if it can be proved that the captain of the destroyed ship disobeyed the orders of the commander of the submarine."

"It might be argued that the mere possibility of a sighted ship being armed would lead the submarine either to exercise torpedoing of the vessel or to exercise excessive caution by keeping at a great distance from it, thus making success—i.e., the destruction of the ship—problematical."

This argument certainly holds good. The chances, however, of a merchant ship that happens to be armed of destroying a submarine that has just emerged from the water, may be greatly reduced and the chances on the contrary of our submarines being able to compel the respect of the mercantile marine—i.e., substituting compliance to orders, and to resist any attempt at armed attack on the part of merchantmen may be greatly increased if the necessary strength is displayed. That is to say, if at least two submarines are working in concert. To define this 'necessary strength' further is at this moment unfortunately impossible."

"We may rest assured, however, that the question is receiving serious consideration in responsible quarters. We may be confident that notwithstanding the fetters placed upon our submarines their activity is going to develop in the future."

NO HELP FOR ENGLISH.

U-BOAT MURDERERS MAKE OFF.

A narrative of the heartless treatment of British seamen by U-boat pirates is told by Mr. Archibald Harvey, engineer of the torpedoed steamship *Virginia*, of Glasgow.

"We were steaming along the Mediterranean," said Mr. Harvey, "with lights out on July 16th. It was a fine, moonlight night, and a quarter of an hour after midnight we were fired on without warning. We ran for it. The U-boat kept on hammering at us for half an hour, and sent us about ten shots, one of which went through the funnel. Another struck the poop, and a third went through the engines."

"Then the Germans fired a torpedo at us. It struck the *Virginia* at an angle and glanced off. But a second torpedo got us. I was standing on the boat deck and watched it, fascinated, from the moment it left the submarine about an eighth of a mile away until it struck us. There was a tremendous report, and the crew rushed to the boats.""As the *Virginia* was sinking the U-boat ran alongside one of our boats and shouted, 'What's the name of your ship?' The crew answered, 'Virginia.' 'What nationality?' 'British.' Then you can all go to—," was the heartless rejoinder."

"While this dialogue was going on three officers in the submarine, which had neither number nor flag showing, paced backwards and forwards on deck with revolvers in their hands. As soon as the pirate captain learned that the ship he had sunk was British he made off. While the Marconi operator sent out S.O.S. messages. He got one reply from a British steamer, 'Coming.'"

"But it was a French torpedo-boat that got there first and saved most of the crew. The Frenchmen were very good to us. They landed us at Malta. From there we crossed to Marseilles and came on to Paris. I am sorry to say we had one freeman killed, four of the crew wounded, and the chief officer is missing. We were rescued only just in time, for when the French torpedo-boat came alongside we had been an hour and a half afloat in a sinking boat. When we were picked up the gunwales were a foot under water and I was submerged to the waist."

NO BAYONET WOUNDS.

Writing from a North of England hospital, a non-commissioned officer of the Lancashire Regiment, who was wounded in the British offensive, describes recent fighting, in which a large number of prisoners were taken by our troops. He adds: "Now here's a titbit for you, to show our superior by. Not one of the 15 changes in our ward and many others besides, whom I have questioned, has seen, since they started back from the line, one of our chaps with a bayonet wound. The Boche simply won't fight at close quarters."

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS
AFTER THE WAR.

THE GOVERNING IDEA.

The question of the post-war relations of the Allied nations with each other is one that naturally obtrudes itself on the minds of people who take long views. So far as it affects France and Great Britain, the views of M. Caillaux, the French Premier, who is admitted by political friends and foe alike to be the man in France best qualified to give an opinion on the subject, are interesting. These views were expressed to a special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Paris on August 4th.

"I should like (said the correspondent to M. Caillaux) to put one more question, if I may. Assuming, as we have a right to do, that the unmatched heroism of the French nation, and the Allies' achievements which that rendered possible, give us the kind of victory which we expect, what, according to you, will be the governing idea in respect of the relations between France and Britain after the war?"

M. Caillaux replied: "The maintenance of that close and amicable intercourse, which the common danger, the combined effort, and the identical aim have enabled us to cultivate with ever-growing success. None of the many political fluctuations inevitable in a period of transition like that which will follow upon the end of this war must be allowed to cool the warmth of the sympathies that unite the two peoples to-day. That, I should say, is the governing idea, and it can best be realised by the continued display of straightforwardness and sincerity. It will be the duty of the leading men of both countries to watch, guard, and foster this intimate friendship, which is prompted by the natural inclination of the two peoples and commanded by their vital interests. All the political differences between France and Britain were happily set at rest in the year 1904. And let me express in passing the keen pleasure I feel at the recollection that I was one of those who most warmly approved and energetically pressed forward the work of drawing France and Britain more closely together. Since then principles have been laid down and assimilated which are destined to link both nations more and more closely in amiable support of that civilisation for which they are lavishing their blood and treasure. These principles and that amity we shall need after the war to an extent that can hardly be realised to-day. For our present efforts, however strenuous, are relatively simple seeing that their object is to pull down a redoubtable obstacle to peace, order, progress. But after the war we shall have to build up, which is a very different task. Then there will be a variety of interests to harmonise, vehement passions to calm, reasonable ambitions to gratify, conflicting aims to reconcile, and friction to ease everywhere. There has never been a conjuncture in the political history of Europe that required to a like extent the exercise of moderation, measure, forbearance, resourcefulness—in a word, of all the qualities connoted by the word 'statesmanship.'"

And the present moment is the seed-time of the achievements which the two peoples will then expect of their political leaders. The number and magnitude of the problems that will confront the Allies once the boom of the cannon has died away are bewildering. No statesmen have ever had such a tangled angle of circumstances to unravel. The first step which the leading spokesmen of the Allied peoples must take is to merge all secondary questions in the few fundamental ones essential to the welfare of the nations, on which all others are directly dependent. And in order to do this successfully it behoves them to widen the base of the accord between the two progressive democracies."

The following members will parade on the Crick Ground for Musketry Instruction at 5.30 p.m. instead of at 5.15 p.m. Drill order:—A. Gibbs, E. B. Abney, A. O. Brawn, J. Grant, D. Jaffe, H. E. Hayward, W. H. Bell, E. J. Chapman, T. B. de Lancaster.

Wednesday, 20th inst.:—A. Co. Platoon 3 at Blake Pier at 3.45 p.m. for Musketry. Drill order:—J. T. Mericki, J. M. Gordon, J. H. Barr, D. Muir, W. Robinson, P. Potts, H. H. Taylor, V. C. Parr, C. Stuart.

Thursday, 21st inst.:—Recruits on the Crick Ground under Drill Instructor Sergt. Oxberry at 5.15 p.m. Drill order:—Machine-gun Section at Wellington Barracks under Instructor Sergt. Bowles at 5.30 p.m. Drill order:—Clean fatigue.

A. Co. Platoon 4 at Blake Pier at 3.45 p.m. for Musketry. Drill order:—The following members will parade on the Crick Ground for Musketry Instruction at 5.30 p.m. instead of at 5.15 p.m. Drill order:—A. S. Gubbay, D. S. Gubbay, J. J. Judah, T. Claxton, H. E. Goldsmith, T. Martin, A. Nissim, H. Bridges, P. J. Gray, T. Sudcliffe, S. M. Mayes.

Members "A" Co. in Signalling Section. Machine-gun Section and Mounted Section will fire with their respective Platoons on the dates mentioned.

Friday, 22nd inst.:—B. Co. on the Crick Ground at 5.30 p.m. Drill order:—Signalling Section on the Crick Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. E. V. Mitchelmore.

G. H. WAKEMAN, Major, Commanding, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MOUNTED POLICE RESERVE.
The Mounted Drill fixed for Friday, September 15th, is cancelled. All ranks will instead attend at dismounted at Central Police Station at 5.45 p.m.COMPANY PARADES, CENTRAL STATION, 5.45 P.M.
No. 2 Company.—Friday, September 15th, and Wednesday, September 20th.

No. 3 Company.—Friday, September 22nd.

No. 1 Company.—Thursday, September 21st.

No. 4 Company.—Monday, September 18th, and Friday, September 22nd.

Ambulance Platoon.—Monday, September 18th.

BAND.
The Band Practice fixed for Friday, September 15th, is cancelled. Members will parade with their respective Sections with No. 2 Company at 5.45 p.m. at Central Station.

All P.O.s of this Company will wear Blue Fuggarees.

F. O. JERVIS, D.F.T. (2).

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG TO THE
WORKERS."SUCCESS DUE TO THEIR SELF-
DENIAL."

Mr. W. A. Appleton, the General Secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, sent the following message to Sir Douglas Haig:—

Management Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, representing over a million British workers, sends sincere congratulations to you, to your staff, and to your heroic soldiers on successes achieved since July 1st. Also wishes speedy recovery to wounded, and expresses deepest sympathy with relatives of those who died in defence of honour and civilisation.

Sir Douglas Haig replied: "Your inspiring message has appealed to us all. On behalf of my staff, the Army in France, and myself, I beg to express to the members of the General Federation of Trade Unions our warmest thanks for their kindness in congratulating the British Army in France on its success. All ranks realise how much this success is due to the patriotism, self-denial, and whole-hearted co-operation of their brother workmen at home."

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

DETAIL.
On duty till the morning of Sunday, 17th September.—H.K.V.R.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, 17th September to Sunday, 24th September.—H.K.V.R.

PARADES FOR THE WEEK ENDING 23RD INST.

Monday, 18th inst.:—Recruits on the Crick Ground under Drill Instructor Sergt. Oxberry at 5.15 p.m. Drill order:—

Signalling Section on the Crick Ground under Instructor Sergt. E. V. Mitchelmore at 5.15 p.m. Drill order:—Clean fatigue.

A. Co. Platoon 1 at Blake Pier at 3.45 p.m. for Musketry. Drill order:—

The following members will parade on the Crick Ground for Musketry Instruction at 5.30 p.m. instead of at 5.15 p.m. Drill order:—

Ptes. S. H. Dutton, J. D. Jones, J. Hooper, A. C. Lang, G. A. Hastings, W. J. Pringle, P. Tester, A. Blythe, M. T. Johnston, T. S. Nicholson, A. W. Smith, P. R. G. Adams, J. R. Greaves, F. H. Smith, A. S. Smith, and W. C. Baker.

Machine-gun Section at Wellington Barracks under Instructor Sergt. Bowles at 5.30 p.m. Drill order:—Clean fatigue.

Tuesday, 19th inst.:—Mounted Section on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. under Instructor Q.M. Sergt. Tallott. Drill order:—

Recruits on the Crick Ground under Drill Instructor Sergt. Oxberry at 5.15 p.m. Drill order:—

A. Co. Platoon 2 at Blake Pier at 3.45 p.m. for Musketry. Drill order:—

The following members will parade on the Crick Ground for Musketry Instruction at 5.30 p.m. instead of at 5.15 p.m. Drill order:—

A. Gibbs, E. B. Abney, A. O. Brawn, J. Grant, D. Jaffe, H. E. Hayward, W. H. Bell, E. J. Chapman, T. B. de Lancaster.

Wednesday, 20th inst.:—A. Co. Platoon 3 at Blake Pier at 3.45 p.m. for Musketry. Drill order:—

The following members will parade on the Crick Ground for Musketry Instruction at 5.30 p.m. instead of at 5.15 p.m. Drill order:—

A. S. Gubbay, D. S. Gubbay, J. J. Judah, T. Claxton, H. E. Goldsmith, T. Martin, A. Nissim, H. Bridges, P. J. Gray, T. Sudcliffe, S. M. Mayes.

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F. O. JERVIS, D.F.T. (2).

CORRESPONDENCE.

ZANGWILL'S PEACE KITE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR—I was very pleased when I opened my *Daily Press* yesterday to notice that you had called attention to the defence offered by Israel Zangwill of the views and sentiments expressed in his latest book, "The War for the World." That a book containing views so utterly contrary to the overwhelming trend of official and general opinion in Britain and its Colonies and Dependencies has been published in Britain is at once a testimony to the courage of the author and publisher and a tribute to the traditional love of the British for liberty in the domain of thought-expression. There will be some who will question the wisdom and prudence of its publication at a moment like the present, when the Allies have got a strangle-hold on the arch-enemy of all peace in Europe, and the native cause of the war which has produced the bloodshed and harrowing battlefield scenes which Mr. Zangwill so pitiously protests against and deprecates. That by the way, however.

The point I wish to make and to emphasize, if I can, is that books, articles, letters, and all publications of the kind under notice are calculated to mislead the public and to do mischief in respect of unsettling their minds and weakening their resolve to "see this thing through," not for punitive purposes, but with the object of attaining a peace that will be real and abiding. That "consummation, devoutly to be wished" can only be attained by the thorough subjugation of the enemies of the Allies—a complete, decisive and unequivocal victory for the champions of righteousness and equity and the protagonists of the freedom and rights of small nations, together with the crushing of the proud, arrogant spirit of militarism, which has been the scourge of Europe, more or less, since the earliest days of the German Empire. Any literature or oratory propagating sentiments or so-called arguments calculated to obstruct or delay the achievement of that object should be rigorously examined and their cheap sentiment and phibistic conclusions mercilessly exposed. I do not advocate the suppression of such literature unless it is of a blatantly treasonable type. I would not copy it even in this. But I would meet it with an antidote. You, sir, and Mr. Phillips in the case of this Zangwill propaganda, have given practical demonstration of what should be done and the authors, journalists, and editors in the Empire would make it their business to deal faithfully with this propaganda for peace which is no peace, its sponsors would soon tire of the business. Not every man or woman is capable of penetrating the literary veneer and sniffing out and appraising at its proper value the sophistry and false assumption lying at the basis of such writings. But in the Press of this Empire we have men and women eminently qualified for such a task. Some of them are already engaged in the work, and doing it well. As a force, however, it needs organizing, just as we have had to organize and mobilize other forces in the country. It seems to me that, in view of this attempt by the gifted author of "Children of the Ghetto" and others (the more dangerous when made by men distinguished in literature), we are called upon to fight Germany with the pen as well as with the sword, and the wielders of editorial and other pens should recognize that this is one way in which they can "do their bit." Let a copy of every such publication as this Zangwill treatise be sent by some central organization to every editor in the Empire and let the editors let themselves loose on it and scarily and pulverize it to the extent it deserves, and the tools—conscious or unconscious—of Tautouille bluff, sophistry and hypocrisy would languish in the sickness of hope deferred or die of disappointment. I commend this suggestion to your editorial consideration.

There are some points in Mr. Zangwill's article to which I would have liked to refer, but I am afraid that I have taken up too much space already and really I believe you have effectively answered all that is worthy of answer. I should just like to make one remark. Mr. Zangwill travestied one of the Beatitudes to get in a sneer at those who are not prepared to favour a premature and false peace in this greatest of all wars. I shall not sully your columns or inferentially condone the offence of disrespect to the Divine author of the Beatitudes by repeating Mr. Zangwill's parody of it; but I will venture upon the remark that eminence in literature does not justify travestying what is regarded as sacrosanct by the vast majority of our fellow-countrymen, whose opinions Mr. Zangwill seeks to affect, and would point out that this display of an irreverent spirit towards the utterances of the "Prince of Peace" comes in bad taste from one who would have us believe that peace is the dearest wish of his heart.—Yours, etc.

FAX VOBISCU.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1916.

LAUNCH AT TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

ANOTHER NEW STEAMER FOR THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO.

Another new steamer for the China Navigation Co., Ltd., the *Sunning*, was successfully launched from Taikoo Dockyard yesterday. The *Sunning* measures 320 feet long over all, 41 feet beam, 24ft. 6in. moulded depth, and 2,550 gross tons, and is built of Siemens-Martin steel to scantlings approved by the British Corporation. The vessel is designed to carry a large deadweight cargo on a limited draught. A cellular double bottom for water ballast extends all fore and aft, and the forward and after peaks are also arranged for water ballast. Accommodation is provided on the bridge deck for European passengers and on the main deck amidships for a large number of Chinese stevedore passengers, while a house is fitted aft to accommodate first-class Chinese passengers. Officers and engineers are berthed in a house on the bridge deck. The captain's cabin and wheel-house are also arranged on the bridge deck. Lifeboats are fitted under davits amidships and on the after-deck, providing ample accommodation for passengers and crew.

The machinery consists of one set of triple-expansion surface-condensing engines, having cylinders 22 inches—35 inches and 56 inches diameter with a stroke of 30 inches, steam being supplied from one large multitubular boiler. Engines and boiler have also been constructed by the shipbuilders.

The *Sunning* is a sister-ship of the *Shantung*, built at Taikoo Dockyard last year for the same owners.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

HOME NURSING EXAMINATION.

At an Examination in Home Nursing held recently at the Government Civil Hospital by Dr. Keoh, Honorary Examiner, the following Candidates (Members of the No. 1 Hongkong V.A.D.) were successful, and being Medallion holders, have qualified to receive the Nursing Pendant of the Association:—

Lady May (3rd Nursing Examination).
Miss G. Ellis (2nd Nursing Examination).

Miss L. Ellis (2nd Nursing Examination).

Mrs. Ralphs (2nd Nursing Examination).

The following Candidates passed the 1st Home Nursing Examination:—

Mrs. Aubrey.
Mrs. Carleton.
Mrs. A. E. Griffin.

The Candidates were instructed by Mrs. Tisdall, who acted as Hon. Lecturer to the Class. All those presented passed. The Examination was of a searching character.

HONGKONG GYM KHANA CLUB.

ENTRIES FOR THE NEXT MEETING.

The following are the entries for the Gymkhana to be held at Happy Valley on the 23rd inst.:—

Five Funtongs, Handicap.—Peter Doody, Tom, Sunshine, Skelp, Ploughed Field and Middlesex Chief.

Gymkhana Stakes.—Matchbox, Gilewyn, King Jack, Oregon and Crosby.

Polo.—Pony Seven.—Tamby, Tom, Jest, King Hal, Office Boy, Formosa, Bernece Chief, Jumbo, Mark IV, Bent-tockle and Wincanton.

Distance Handicap, about half a mile.—Tamby, Fudge, Gilewyn, Gwalior Chief, Tom, Skelp, Middlesex Chief, Mark IV, Berkshire, Maybey, Matchbox, Sunshine, Forester and Sling.

CLASS HANDICAP.—Peter Doody, Traker, Matchbox, Gilewyn, King Jack, Oregon, Sunshine, Lorenzo, Formosa, Jest, Berkshire, King Hal, Office Boy, Ploughed Field, Crosby, Makoni and Forester.

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OPIUM SMUGGLING.

PROSECUTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Lee Ah See, Yong Fook, and Chee Shang, Chinamen, of the steamship *Gleniffer*, charged at the East Hong Police Court last month with attempting to export opium from the country, were fined £50 each or 61 days' imprisonment. At West Hong Police Court on August 9th three Chinamen were fined £50 each, or three months' imprisonment, for a similar offence, the quantity of opium involved being 81 lb. On the same day two men were remanded at Glasgow on a charge of attempting to export 700 lb. of opium to China. It is alleged that they bought a piano in Aberdeen, removed the interior, and stuffed the case with opium. The dilapidated condition of the instrument, consigned on such a long journey, attracted the suspicions of the Clyde Customs authorities, and an examination elucidated the fact that the keys were dummies. On August 7th also at Glasgow a Chinese seaman was fined £50 for the attempted smuggling of 90 lb. of opium. The Procurator Fiscal said the authorities regarded opium smuggling very seriously at the present time. If successful it led to enormous profits. Several similar prosecutions are pending at Glasgow.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Captain C. T. M. Fuller, C.M.G., who has recently been awarded a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order in recognition of his eminent services in the Cameroons, West Africa, served a commission on the China Station when a lieutenant.

Rear-Admiral R. Nugent, who was promoted to flag rank on August 1st and retired the following day, has been appointed a captain in the Royal Naval Reserve. He commanded the sloop *Algerine*—so long in the reserve at Hongkong—for some years on the Pacific Station.

Brigadier-General S. G. Loeh, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, who has been given that rank, earned his decoration in the Chinese Expedition, 1903, when he was Assistant Engineer to the Chief Engineer of Field Telegraphs, and rendered very excellent services in the operations for the relief of the Legations. He was also at the action of Peitang, etc. (mentioned in despatches, D.S.O., medal with clasp). He has seen a lot of trench work in the present war.

Capt. Lionel G. Coles, Royal Scots, previously posted as "missing," is now officially reported killed on July 1st. Captain Coles was the only son of Mr. Walter G. Coles, Chief Surveyor to the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, and Mrs. Coles, of 18, St. Ninian's-terrace, Edinburgh. At the outbreak of the war he was given a commission in the New Army, and left Singapore in December, 1914, with 80 other planters for Home. Captain Coles was formerly an assistant on Fanga, Batu Estate, and subsequently assistant on Jasin Estate, Malacca. On arrival he was posted to one of the Royal Scots Battalions, and had been at the front since last January.

THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

RUSSIAN APPRECIATION.

Admiration for British fighting quality is immensely strong in Russia, writes the Petrograd correspondent of the *Daily Graphic*. The *Vestnik* says that, "In the mere taking of a first line of German field fortifications the British Army achieves an almost impossible feat. We doubt whether the best German general would like to be given the task of breaking through the German lines north and south of the Somme. That is commendable only with the high moral and unswerving integrity of British troops; and it is an astonishing fact that soldiers of that quality can be turned out by England in less months than some of the Continental armies need years."

As a typical view of the British soldier set on our offensive, I quote from M. Jeglitzky, who was for a month on the western front, and saw all the French and a part of the British positions; who, further, as an excellent English scholar, was able to talk to our soldiers and get their experiences. M. Jeglitzky says:—

"Without asking the question which nation has the best turned-out soldier, one may safely say that Britain has the best soldier material. That is proved by events and by the circumstance, of which I had proof from German prisoners themselves, that there is general dread of the British warrior, especially in trench and bayonet work. An improvised army could not get such a reputation among its enemies unless the natural material was incomparably good. My observation is that Sir Douglas Haig's men are brave to recklessness, cheerful, skilful and quick in unaccustomed work, have perfect, though to a large extent voluntary, discipline, and are inspired by a good—the very best—fighting spirit, inasmuch as they do not fight because they are compelled, or because of love of slaughter, but because they regard it as a mission to win this particular war."

"Some people might think these men spoiled, for they are cared for and fed on a standard unknown on the Continent; but that they are not spoiled was proved to me by the unflinching way in which the wounded bore pain, and the astonishing cheerfulness with which men, most of whom, according to Russian ideas, are used to luxury, stout-winter trench conditions which are a hundredfold worse than the cold which has to be stood on the eastern front."

I could quote many other actual observers who say much the same thing. More important is it to point out that the determining value of England's help is getting better and better realized here.

PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS IN CHINA.

HOW IT WAS SUPPRESSED.

The document, the text of which we reproduce below, reads more like a passage from the portion of the book of Exodus dealing with the plagues of Egypt than a formal petition by the Magistrate and Lieut.-Colonel of a district in China. It runs as follows:—

Petition by Yang Tsen-hsin, Sheng Chang of Shikiang, regarding the despatch of soldiers and civilians for the suppression of locusts in the districts of Tsai-ko-hsien: With reference to the suppression of locusts in the Tsai-ko-hsien, Tsai-hsin has received a joint despatch from Ho Yun-chun, the Magistrate, and Yu Chi-fu, Lieut.-Colonel of the district, as follows:—

"On the 20th of the 8th month of this year, upon the receipt of a report from the people of Yung-chi-hu stating that a great swarm of locusts had invaded the locality of Tser-wu-te and its vicinity, the magistrate personally went to the spot to investigate. There he found in an extensive swamp covering an area of more than ten li with seeds growing free and luxuriant, great multitudes of locusts, which on flying darkened the sun in the sky. The water and the mud in the swamp rendered the suppression of the locusts most difficult. Consequently, after consultation with the Lieut.-Colonel, 34 soldiers and 333 labourers in the vicinity were engaged. Besides, 108 men were gathered from different localities such as Tsai-yon, Yung-chi-ho, Pa-chia-wu and others to exterminate the pest. They all gathered together on the 22nd of the 8th month by the swamp, in order to take immediate action. Stone rollers were used to roll over the thick and luxuriant growing weeds in the swamp, and then dry straw mixed with gun-powder was spread on top. The straw was set on fire in all directions when the suppression began. In the night fires were lit around the swamp so as to attract the locusts to the flames. By carrying on the campaign incessantly day and night for some seven days, the locusts were finally completely exterminated on the 28th of the same month."

"Those persons who participated in the suppression of the locusts experienced great hardships in running about in the mud during the day and sleeping near the swamp at night. The provisions they brought with them did not last long, had they been allowed to return to buy more food, a great deal of time would have been lost and the calamity might have developed beyond control. So it was finally decided that each man was to be given one catty and eight ounces of wheat flour every day; the total amount of wheat flour distributed in seven days to the people and soldiers who took part in the destruction of the locusts was 1,800 catties. As the distribution of the wheat flour was necessitated by the emergency, it is requested that the amount of wheat distributed be entered into the accounts of the Government granary stores, etc."

"A plague of locusts is a dreadful calamity if not destroyed in time. The energetic and enthusiastic action of the people and soldiers in suppressing the insects and the devastation are highly commendable. Tsen-hsin is of opinion that the expenditure incurred in this connection should be included in the accounts of the Government granary stores so as to show appreciation of the services rendered by the people. Besides forwarding the above report to the Ministries of Interior and Finance, the same is hereby submitted to the President for consideration and enforcement."

August 22nd, Fifth Year of Chung Hua Min Kuo.

HIDING THE TRUTH IN GERMANY.

ENGLISH PAPERS STOPPED.

We commend the following to the attention of the Hongkong Police, one of the members of which recently seized copies of the *Daily Press* that were addressed to German subjects in Canton:—

The Germans have stopped the English newspapers from entering Germany, clearly with the purpose of preventing news of the true position from any longer reaching the people. It is for the Allies a significantly satisfactory step. The British correspondents at the front are evidently providing an only too accurate picture of the progress that is being made by us and, not least, are giving incontrovertible evidence of the greatness of the enemy's losses.

Possibly, too, the Kaiser's worst blunder in murdering Captain Fryatt and the serious blows dealt by the Russians have not a little to do with the decision. But the very fact of the papers being prohibited should tell the German people that something is seriously amiss. Obviously in order that Germany should be supplied with the "real truth only" no English newspaper were allowed to cross the frontier from Holland. An Amsterdam newspaper has had all his newspaper parcels returned from the German frontier.—*Reuter*.

WARNING TO OFFICERS AND MEN.

There is reason to believe, states a recent Army Order, that information as to operations is being conveyed by officers and men of the British Army in the Field to their relatives at home, either personally, by letter, or by telegram, and that in some cases a code has been elaborated to facilitate the communication, which would otherwise be stopped by the censors.

The sole object of the field censorship is to secure substantial gains with the least possible loss, and each officer or man who privately transmits information facilitates the task of the enemy's agents, and indirectly sacrifices the lives of his comrades.

All ranks are asked to co-operate to ensure that the progress of the Army is not imperilled or rendered more costly by the criminal folly of a few individuals, who, if discovered, will be severely dealt with.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPTS.

LAST TWO DAYS

OF

SALE

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS

IN LADIES':

HATS, DRESSES, BLOUSES, SHOES, HOSE, ETC.

AND IN MEN'S:

HATS, SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

An invaluable tonic for all cases of anaemia, sleeplessness, exhaustion, nervous dyspepsia, neurasthenia, effects of overwork.

VEGETABLE HAEMATOGEN.

Replaces easily all the blood preparations now in use, because it contains the BLOOD-SALTS and CHLOROPHYL-IRON.

Does not contain ALCOHOL and animal PURINE BASES, which excite the nervous system.

Beware of expensive substitutes, which give a huge profit to the dealers.

Sold everywhere at \$1.50 per bottle.

Only genuine with this name:

HET CRUYDEN-HUYS.

Sole Agent: WILLEM HEYBLOM, Powell's Building.

[1018]

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

PHONE 346.

PHONE 346.

SERGES,

GABERDINES

CHECKS.

FOR LADIES' COATS & SKIRTS AND DRESSES.

NEW GOODS. JUST ARRIVED.

[1077]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

EUROPEAN SECOND ENGINEER for H.M. Tug "ATLAS." Rate of Pay, \$7 per day for seven days per week.
Apply to—

CHIEF ENGINEER,
H.M. Dockyard, [1148]

TO LET.

For Six Months or One Year, from the 1st October.

A FIVE-ROOMED FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, at Magazine Gap, at an inclusive rental of \$160 per month.
Apply—

"D. E. D.,"
Care of DONNELLY & WHYTE,
or Telephone 1496. [1143]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH and FINAL HALF-YEARLY DRAWING of 115 DEBENTURES (1896 issue) of the HONGKONG CLUB, payable on SATURDAY, the 30th September, 1916, will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock a.m., on FRIDAY, the 22nd September, 1916.
Bearing of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.
By Order.

E. DES VUEX,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1916. [1144]

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 21, George Building, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 30th Sept., 1916, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers and Statement of Account to 31st May, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 30th September, both days inclusive.

GORDON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1916. [1145]

SOCIETE DES PULPES ET PAPERIES DU TONKIN

(Tonkin Pulp and Paper Company).

CAPITAL: \$750,000.00.

Head Office: 21, Rue Jules Ferry, Haiphong.

FIRST NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS of the above Society are hereby notified that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held on SATURDAY, the 14th October next, at 4 p.m., at the Head Office, No. 21, Rue Jules Ferry, Haiphong, when the following resolutions will be submitted:

(1.)—To take such measures as:

(a.)—To guarantee the Company to carry on its business in case an opening for its products would be possible.

(b.)—To come to the dissolution and liquidation of the Company if such an opening or the possibility to use it could not be found after a certain delay.

(2.)—To give the Board of Directors power to finally liquidate and to appoint Liquidators.

For the Board of Directors.

(Signed) M. DANDOLO.

Haiphong, 25th July, 1916. [1146]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSEURS HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT,

On MONDAY,

the 25th Sept., 1916, at 12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate at Yau-mai, Hongkong, abutting on Temple Street, Woosung Street, and Pakhoi Street, Yau-mai, Hongkong, and being the right title and interest of SHI IR SHI in KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 55.

IN ONE LOT.

The property consists of:

The right title and interest of SHI IR SHI in an undivided moiety or half part or share of and in all that piece or parcel of ground situate at Yau-mai, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as Kowloon INLAND LOT No. 55.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 28th day of February, 1877.

The Annual Crown Rent of the lot is \$21.27.

The lot is not built upon.

The total area of the whole of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 55 according to the plan on the Crown Lease is 9,312 square feet.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to—

Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,

Queen's Road Central,

or to

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers,

Ice House Street. [1147]

ORGAN RECITAL

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL,

or

MONDAY NEXT,

AT 9.15 P.M.

Violinist: MISS VERA CREES.

Vocalist: MR. J. DEWAR.

NAVAL LEAGUE WAR FUND.

[1139]

INTIMATIONS

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

THE NEXT TERM will Commence on SATURDAY, 16th September, at 9 A.M. There will be an Entrance Examination on FRIDAY, 15th September, at 9 A.M.
Rev. W. H. HEWITT, M.A., B.D.,
Warden. [1130]

NOTICE.

S.S. "AUGUST BELMONT."

NEITHER the Captain nor the Owners will be Responsible for any Debts incurred by the Officers or Crew of the above vessel.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1916. [1133]

NOTICE.

I beg to inform the public that I have This Day Established myself as Watchmaker, Repairer, etc.
All work done on the Premises and all orders will have my careful attention.
JAMES STEER
(late of CHS. J. GAUFF & Co.),
No. 4, D'Aguilar Street.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1916. [1090]

NOTICE.

SIEMSEN & CO.
H. A. SIEMSEN,
O. STRUCKMEYER,
F. DANIELSEN,
R. STUTZKE.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1916. [1090]

ANY persons having Claims against the above who have not already lodged same with the Liquidators are requested to present same to the Undersigned before 30th September, 1916.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Liquidators of the above. [1093]

WANTED.

MASTER MARINER, LONDON

CERTIFICATE is open for employment as MASTER on China Coast or Foreign-going steamer.

Apply—

"X. Y.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1135]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

(British Section).

NOTICE.

TIFFIN TRAIN.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from SATURDAY, 16th September, and on each succeeding SATURDAY, until further Notice, Tiffins will be served on the Train leaving Kowloon at 1.28 p.m. to First Class Passengers only. The charge for Tiffin will be \$1.25.

To assist the Management and for their own personal comfort, passengers are requested to book their seats in advance, by telephone or letter, which may be done up to Friday night.

By Order.

A. S. MACKICHAN,
For Manager.

Telephone No. K. 261. [1138]

HONGKONG LAWN BOWLS LEAGUE.

THE deciding match of the season for "THE PERFECTION CUP" presented by Messrs. D. & J. McCALLUM, of Edinburgh, will be played between TAIKOO and KOWLOON on the Police Green, Happy Valley, on SATURDAY, 16th inst., at 2.30 p.m. sharp. The Cup and trophies will be presented at the conclusion of the game by Mrs. C. BOND. Members of other Clubs and their Lady friends are cordially invited.

B. L. FROST,
Hon Secretary. [1137]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE No. 43/713, dated Hongkong, 17th February, 1909, for One Share numbered 92518 Registered in the name of Miss SARAH DUNCAN FISKE has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 30th September, 1916, a new Certificate for the Share will be issued and the aforesaid Provisional Certificate No. 43/713 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1916. [1084]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION

No. S. 102.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR MEDICAL DEPARTMENT CONTRACT," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of SATURDAY, the 7th October, 1916, for the Supply of Aerated Waters; Bedding and Clothing; Beers, Spirits, Wine, etc.; Spirit of Wine; Chemicals, Drugs, Surgical Instruments and Sundries; Furniture, etc.; Milk, etc.; Provisions; Sundries; and Washing (Schedules Nos. 1 to 10) required locally by this Department for the period of one year from the first of January next inclusive.

Application should be made to the Colonial Secretary's Office for the necessary forms of Tender. All other information may be obtained from the Principal Civil Medical Officer at the Civil Hospital.

J. T. C. JOHNSON,
Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Medical Department,
Hongkong 8th September, 1916. [1132]

TO LET.

"MODREENAGH WEST," No. 42, THE PEAK, from 1st November, 1916.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS. [1109]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.

For One Month or 6 Weeks.

"FUNGSHUI," Plantation Road. Cheap rental.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS. [1134]

TO LET.

A SMALL OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings. Cheap rental.

Apply—

"A,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1117]

OFFICES IN HOTEL MANSIONS.

TO LET, from 1st October, 1916, Four Large Connecting ROOMS on the Third Floor of Hotel Mansions, facing Blasco Pier. At present occupied by the Commercial Union Assurance Company.

For particulars apply to—

MANAGER,
HONGKONG HOTEL. [1090]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW PEAK.
GODOWN, No. 111, Praya East, Storage 900 tons.

Apply—

M. J. D. STEPHENS,
19, Bank Buildings. [1097]

TO LET.

From 1st November next.

FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.

Apply: Property Office.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [1085]

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.

For particulars etc., apply—

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LTD. [665]

OFFICE TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2, Queen's Building.

Apply—

THORESEN & Co. [599]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

"H,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1940]

TO LET.

From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [518]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply to—

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. [622]

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

First Floor.

THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHARRER, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.

Apply to—

DAVID SARSOON & Co., Ltd. [415]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.

HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.

No. 1, and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [32]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

THREE ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Bath and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings [1006]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

NO. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.

NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK.

4 ROOMED FLAT to let at the PEAK.

KELLY CREST, 65, PEAK.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, PEAK.

HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.

NO. 25, BELLILLOS TERRACE, with entrance on Connaught Road.

TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

NO. 2, DES VUEX VILLAS, 51, PEAK. Unfurnished.

NO. 53, THE PEAK CAMERON VILLAS.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
1st Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [1135]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S PYERIS.

Registered.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.

Blends Perfectly with Spirits,

especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing, Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring. There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain And drinking deeply sobers us again."

Pope.

PINTS 90 CTS. PER DOZ.

SPITS 60 " " "

TRADE MARK

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE 436.

BIRTH.

KEED.—At Pertham, on August 6th, the wife of F. C. R. KEED, of Hankow, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DAVIES—SMITH.—At St. Bede's Church, Clapham Park, S.W., on August 1st, Captain VIVYEN DAVIES, A.S.C., only son of Comdr. Fred. Davies, R.N.R., and Mrs. Davies, of Shanghai, to ENID, daughter of WAREHAM SMITH.

DEATHS.

RAWSON-WALKER.—At Clifton, on August 2nd, EDWARD HENRY RAWSON-WALKER, son of late E. H. Rawson-Walker, formerly H.B.M. Consul-General at Manila, aged 30.

WICKENDEN.—At Hove, on July 25th, THOMAS WICKENDEN, late Commander P. & O. Service, aged 68 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 15th SEPTEMBER, 1916.

INCREASED POSTAGE RATES FOR THE TREATY PORTS.

A CIRCULAR was issued yesterday by the Postmaster-General of Hongkong announcing that on and after the first day of next month the British Post Office Agencies in China (with the exception of Wei Hai Wei) will withdraw from the Imperial Penny Post system and will collect the Postal Union rates of postage on letters, viz., 10 cents for the first 20 grammes, and 6 cents for additional 20 grammes. The circular added that the local rates to Hongkong, Wei Hai Wei, the British Post Office Agencies in China and to Macao (and between Canton and Ningpo) will be maintained as at present. This means that in future British residents in Shanghai and the other Treaty ports will have to pay the equivalent of 2½d. for each outward letter, or an increase of 1½d. upon the existing rate. On the face of it, the circular indicates that a drastic step has been taken which might not unreasonably be expected to meet with opposition by British residents in the Treaty ports, who, although they have a British Post Office Agency established in their midst, will no longer derive the pecuniary advantage from it to which they have been accustomed. Hitherto, they have been able to send their letters to England and to other parts of the British Empire for 4 cents, the equivalent of one penny, while upon all such letters forwarded through the Chinese Post Office the ordinary foreign rate of 2½d. was charged. In future the only advantage accruing to British traders from the fact that there is a British Post Office in the port in which they carry on business will be that they will not be under the necessity of transacting their postal business at a Chinese Post Office, with its numerous coinage difficulties. The change will be viewed with satisfaction by China, which maintains that now she has entered the Postal Union the rates prescribed by the Postal Convention should be charged by all foreign postal agencies, as was the case in Turkey before the war, and is still the case in Morocco. The new regulations, we understand, have been issued under the instructions of the Home authorities, acting on recommendations made by the Postmaster-General of Hongkong, in the hope of making the British Postal Agencies in China, which have always been a source of loss, pay their way. The Siberian mail, for example, costs Hongkong \$7,000 a year. The retirement from the Imperial Penny Post system has not been decided upon without due consideration, for Mr. WOLFE has had the matter under close investigation for twelve months. Before making his recommendations he ascertained that those affected would prefer to pay 2½d. for each outward letter than that the British Postal Agency should be withdrawn, which was the only alternative. The British residents desire to maintain their own Post Offices in the Treaty Ports because of the greater security of the mails in the case of China being at war with any other Power, or being disorganised by reason of internal strife. China, of course, would like all the foreign Postal Unions to be abolished, but though her postal service has made great strides in recent years this is not likely to be agreed to by the Powers for some time to come, and even then they will probably require an assurance that the service will remain under foreign direction in order that it may not fall into the same state as the Chinese telegraphic system. The money order business will be carried on as usual, and the rates from England to the Treaty ports will not be affected. In effect the increase may be regarded as in the nature of a war-tax. Ever since the war began people at Home have been paying increased taxation, and some of this money has had to be used in order to maintain the penny postage at the Postal Agencies in the Treaty ports of China. It is, therefore, only just that, at a time like the present, when money is so badly needed, Britons in China should no longer add to the burdens of their fellow-countrymen in the United Kingdom.

The sixth annual meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., will be held at the Co.'s office, St. George's Building, on Saturday, 30th September, at 11.

THE WAR.

GREAT FRENCH SUCCESS ON THE SOMME.

PRINCIPAL GERMAN STRONGHOLD ISOLATED.

ROUMANIANS STEADILY ADVANCING.

PREPARING TO ATTACK AUSTRIAN ADVANCED LINES.

GREECE AND NEUTRALITY.

INDICATIONS OF ITS ABANDONMENT.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH POSITION UNCHANGED.

LONDON, September 13th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states:—The general situation is unchanged.

ENEMY LOSE HEAVILY IN ATTACK.

LONDON, September 14th.

A communiqué states:—An enemy attack in the direction of the Mouquet farm was stopped by our fire with considerable loss.

FRENCH AERIAL ACTIVITY.

PARIS, September 13th.

A communiqué states:—There were seventeen aerial fights on the Somme.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down and four others were apparently badly damaged.

Our air squadrons bombed the railway station and hutments at Guisard, causing explosions and fire, and also the railway stations at Roiser, Montmedy and Thieville, the railway line at Metz and Pont-a-Mousson, depots at Hendicourt and Elgin, bivouacs at Damvillers, and iron foundries at Ukingen and Rombach.

TRENCHES TAKEN BY ASSAULT.

PARIS, September 14th.

A communiqué states:—Our positions have been appreciably extended before Comblès.

An entire system of strongly-organised enemy trenches were taken by assault south of the Priez farm.

The total of un wounded prisoners taken yesterday and to-day is 2,300.

BOUCHEVESNES BRILLIANTLY CARRIED.

The whole of Bouchevesnes, where the enemy was strongly entrenched, was carried brilliantly.

We have organised the conquered positions. The enemy did not attempt a counter-attack.

ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED.

A communiqué states:—Artillery fire has been most active south of the Somme, in the regions of Verman d'Ouvillers and Chaulnes.

A strongly-prepared enemy attack on the right bank of the Meuse was completely repulsed, 70 prisoners being taken. There is nothing to report elsewhere.

VILLAGE AND FARM STORMED.

A communiqué states:—We stormed the village of Bouchevesnes and the farm of Bois Labie to the south-east of it and captured prisoners and a large amount of material.

FURIOUS HAND-TO-HAND ATTACKS.

There was fierce fighting during the day on our centre and right.

The enemy vigorously attempted to regain ground.

Two regiments were told off and they succeeded in retaking the farm at Bois Labie, but we expelled them completely by furious attacks, in which there were hand-to-hand encounters, with swaying success.

In the south our infantry maintained our gains.

Ten guns and forty machine-guns were captured in one sector alone.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FRENCH PUSH. WHAT IT MEANS TO THE GERMANS.

LONDON, September 13th.

The French push is most likely to have serious consequences for the Germans, as it not only drives a big wedge between Peronne and Comblès, the most important German strongholds on the Somme, but for the first time completely blocks the great main road behind the German front, which has been invaluable in the shifting of guns and stores to threatened points.

Moreover, the push brings the French into the positions imperilling the communications with Comblès, and also within a short distance of Mount St. Quentin, the fight for which will decide the future of Peronne.

COMBLÉS TOTALLY ISOLATED.

PARIS, September 14th.

Communications between Comblès and Peronne are now cut completely, and as the British at Oinchy can sweep the other roads from Comblès towards Bapaume with their artillery, Comblès is totally isolated.

GERMAN COMMANDS.

AMSTERDAM, September 13th.

A German official announcement mentions that General von Mackensen is commanding in the Dobruja.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* states that Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria commands the whole Somme front, and Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg the front from the Somme to the sea, while the Crown Prince is still at Verdun.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIANS REPULSE ENEMY. ENEMY'S AERIAL ACTIVITY CONSIDERABLY INCREASED.

LONDON, September 13th.

A Russian communiqué states that in the region of Riga and the Dvina river the enemy's aerial activity has considerably increased.

In the region south of Ezupol we frustrated enemy attempts to cross the Bystritsa river.

In the region of the Carpathian woods we repulsed attempts to recapture the heights mentioned in yesterday's communiqué.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANOTHER ITALIAN SUCCESS.

ROME, September 13th.

A communiqué states:—Alpini have captured a position commanding the Travenanzes Pass, interrupting the enemy communications between Travenanzes Valley and the L'Azuoi district.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SEVEN NORWEGIAN STEAMERS SUNK.

CHRISTIANIA, September 14th.

Seven Norwegian steamers have been sunk in two days.

AUSTRIAN GENERAL RESIGNS.

AMSTERDAM, September 13th.

A Vienna telegram says that General Pfanner Baltin has resigned.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROUMANIAN ARMY COMMANDS.

BUKHAREST, September 13th.

General Cirincescu, former Minister for War, has been appointed to command the Army in Transylvania, in succession to General Averescu, who will command the Third Army.

CONTROL OF DANUBE TRAFFIC.

The Roumanians have occupied the island of Adakalo, opposite Orsova, and are completely controlling the Danube traffic.

IN CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY.

BUKHAREST, September 14th.

A communiqué states:—There was slight skirmishing on the north and north-eastern fronts, and 378 prisoners were captured.

Firing continues on the Danube and in the Dobruja, where we are in contact with the enemy along the whole front.

There have been lively patrol affairs, detachments of the enemy marching along the Danube being repulsed, losing eight German guns.

ADVANCE IN TRANSYLVANIA.

ZURICH, September 13th.

Telegrams from the Austrian Headquarters to Viennese papers admit that the Roumanians are steadily advancing in Transylvania, occupying the evacuated districts and concentrating strong forces in the Upper Maros, and in the valleys of Osik and Gyergys they are preparing to attack the Austrian advanced lines.

The Austrians are not awaiting the Roumanian offensive, but are retreating to their next line of defences.

ITALIANS CHASING BULGARIANS.

ROME, September 13th.

A communiqué states:—On the Salonika front, to the west of Butkovo, we drove Bulgarian detachments beyond the Demirhisar-Dorran railway.

The Italians are engaged on both sides of the Vardar in the region of Mount Boles.

SERBIANS CAPTURE SOROVITCH.

ATHENS, September 14th.

On the 13th inst., the Serbians captured Sorovitch at four, in the afternoon.

The Serbians occupied an important position north-west of Kovil and inflicted losses on the enemy.

THE GREEK PREMIERSHIP.

"ACCEPTED IN PRINCIPLE"

ATHENS, September 14th.

After a series of conflicting reports as to M. Zaimis' intentions, it is definitely stated that M. Dimitra Copulons has accepted the premiership in principle and will probably be received by the King to-morrow.

M. Dimitra Copulons will only accept office if the *Entente* Ministers are favourable. He is of the opinion that departure from neutrality is the only remedy for the present situation.

KING RECEIVES PREMIER.

LATER.

The King has received M. Dimitra Copulons, who asked to be allowed forty-eight hours to "sound" the *Entente* diplomacy.

THE NEW PREMIER.

M. Dimitra Copulons was Minister of Justice in the Venzelos Cabinet, but resigned in 1913 on the question of admission of Cretan Deputies. He afterwards bitterly attacked M. Venzelos. He is believed to be an able man, but has no great following.

INDICATIONS OF ABANDONMENT OF NEUTRALITY.

ATHENS, September 13th.

The crisis has not been solved, and is difficult to forecast, but there are indications that the King has decided to emerge from neutrality without delay.

Much depends on the course of events on the Roumanian front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIOLENT FIGHTING BY THE ALLIES.

LONDON, September 13th.

A French official report from Salonika states that there is no change on the Struma.

The Allied artillery violently bombarded Bulgarian organisations north of Maukova and Majadag.

There has been violent fighting north-west and west of Lake Ostrovo, and south-westward of the Lake we have made a considerable advance.

BRITISH ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, September 13th.

The British communiqué issued at Salonika states:—There have been only patrol encounters east of the Struma.

There has been most active artillery fire on both sides of the Doinra front.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRALIA'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

MELBOURNE, September 13th.

Two thousand four hundred and seventy-one men enlisted between September 1st and 10th.

Mr. Hughes, the Premier, announces that the necessary monthly reinforcements will be obtained on a population basis, and each State's liability will be restricted to the number so fixed.

GERMANY'S PLANS.

ANOTHER OFFENSIVE FORESHADOWED.

LONDON, September 13th.

The *Times* military correspondent is of the opinion that General von Hindenburg will again adopt the offensive in the East, more especially in the South-East, and by abandoning the Verdun offensive, and adopting a general defensive on the Western front and elsewhere, may release thirty divisions to hold up General Brussiloff and oppose Roumanian.

PORTUGAL AND THE WAR.

LISBON, September 14th.

Reuter's Correspondent forebodes the active participation of Portugal.

ALLIES CONFER HONOUR ON VERDUN.

PARIS, September 14th.

There was a unique ceremony at Verdun, when President Poincaré, in the presence of the Allied representatives, presented to the town the Declarations conferred on the town of Verdun by the Allies in recognition of its defence.

President Poincaré, in a speech, declared that supreme hopes were shattered against the walls of Verdun, where Germany sought an astounding spectacular victory. The *debris* of the Germans' dreams lie at its own feet. The name of Verdun will ring throughout the ages as the cry of liberated humanity.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

SEPTEMBER STAKES.

LONDON, September 13th.

The Newmarket September Stakes, the substitute for the Doncaster St. Leger, resulted as follows:—

Hurry On 1
Clarissimus 2
Atheling 3

Won by three lengths, five lengths separating second and third. Five ran. The betting was:—11 to 10 agst. Hurry On; 5 to 2 agst. Clarissimus; and 4 to 1 agst. Atheling.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN RAGS.

OFFICERS IN BAVARIA CHARGED FOR RATIONS THEY DO NOT ACCEPT.

Dr. A. E. Taylor, who on behalf of the United States Embassy at Berlin visited the prisoners' camp at Ingolstadt, Bavaria, says in his report:—

"The officers now pay £2 9s per month for subsistence. They take very little of the food supplied and subsist practically entirely on their supplies from abroad. They desired release from the enforced payment for this subsistence, desiring instead to find themselves entirely at their own responsibility. The officers take of the camp ration practically only potatoes and lettuce. These they would wish to purchase from the canteen. The canteen is now practically empty of foodstuffs, containing only beverages. The officers complained in particular that they were unable to buy sugar."

At the camp for privates Dr. Taylor found that the men took only boiled potatoes from the camp rations, and subsisted for the rest on their own supplies. They were all in need of uniforms and shoes.

The Foreign Office, acknowledging receipt of the report, says:—"It is regrettable that, notwithstanding the frequent protestations of the German Government that they perform their obligations in the matter of clothing the prisoners held by them, all the British prisoners in the men's camp were found by Dr. Taylor to be in need of uniforms and shoes."

MESOPOTAMIA.

A MILITARY COURT ON THE EUPHRATES.

[BY EYE-WITNESS.]

Nasiriyah when we first occupied it during the flood season last year was more than a physical island; it was an island in an abstract sense, a small oasis isolated in chaos, but a chaos that was always extending its bounds. Outside the walls of the town the anarchy that had ruled for generations was rife; inside was peace and content. The merchant, labourer, shopkeeper and artisan appreciate a settled government; and the Arab as a rule, with all his failings, has a saving commonsense when tumbled to expediency as soon as it becomes apparent.

A student of British methods could not do better than pass a day in a town like Nasiriyah a year after occupation. Spend a morning in the court of the military governor. In the seat of authority you will probably find a very young officer, one of the type who has been in the habit of spending his leave before the war in Persia, Arabia, or the Himalayas, shooting strange beasts, picking up strange dialects, and studying the ways of strange people. Here you have empire in the egg; and such young men-subalterns, generally "acting captains," or captains, generally "acting majors"—are indispensable during the incubation of any new imperial blood. Decision is a habit with them; they are used to hard cases; they have acquired an insight into obscure motives. Their judgments are quick and summary, free of pedantry, and seldom hampered by doubts and hesitations. And the proof of this system is its popularity. In the morning the approach to the military Governor's court is crowded, you will meet in the passage haughty Arabs, meek Sabaeans, furtive-looking Jews, mysterious women wrapped from head to foot in black veils. Here are some of the problems they submit to the decision of youth.

Enter Mohamed Ali. He has lost his seal. Decree:—"Proclaim by beat of drum in the bazaar."

Enter Shafraz Hussain; he claims a horse from Shaikat now in jail. Decree:—"Two thieves fallen out." Court refuses to act.

Enter Sabhi (Sabaeans), mukhtar and priest. Complaint: that the Sabaeans girls are all marrying Mohammedans and the race is in danger of dying out. Petition: that the Governor may summon all the Sabaeans ladies of Nasiriyah and address them on this matter; doubtless they will be persuaded to change their ways; or, if they persist in error, that a law may be passed prohibiting such undesirable alliances. Decree:—Sabhi, mukhtar and priest, informed that the Sabaeans must settle their own affairs.

Enter a mullah, Petition: Licenses to export five dead bodies (for interment at the Holy Shrine) to Najaf. Decree: Granted.

Enter (1) Fatima, veiled and shrouded in the prevalent black. (2) Fatima's husband. Complaint: Fatima's husband has confiscated her house and jewellery and cow, beat her and turned her out of doors. She folds a pitiful tale. But the voice proceeding from the black bundle is the voice of a shrew. Altercation ensues. The husband is a browbeaten creature. There are faults on both sides—chiefly the woman's, whose lies are the more gross and palpable. The end of it all is that she shrieks and gesticulates and so generally gives herself and her shrewish temper away that she is given a week's imprisonment for contempt of court.

Most of the morning is taken up with family disputes, maintenance allowances, divorce and the like. A Jewish woman complains that her husband has deserted her and her child. Decree: Husband to live with wife or pay her eight annas a day; woman to report again in eight days.

Applicant is mother of a girl who wishes to remarry, her husband being reported dead or prisoner of war in India. Decree: Inquiries to be made at internment camp, and if husband is not traced, the girl to be permitted to marry again.

Wife charges husband with frequently and undeservedly chastising her; husband agrees to give wife a pair of earrings worth three medjidichs and not to beat her any more; the pair depart amicably.

In one case a husband and wife came to court with tales of domestic strife and the judge noted that the name of a third party was continually cropping up in their complaints. At last the husband disclosed the root of the evil. "I do not wish to divorce my wife," he said, "but I cannot endure that the mother of my wife should dwell in the house." The Governor's advice: "Remove the mother-in-law," delivered with the authority of a decree, was acted on with no great reluctance on either side, and the issue was peace.

It augurs well for future relations that families should be so ready to confide their troubles in a judge who is not only very youthful but a stranger to them in accounts and mien and habit of thought. A large proportion of the cases, which come to court are domestic; crime is rare; claims for compensation frequent; damages to crops or date trees, or advances to be recovered. Debts as a rule are admitted, and poverty pleaded. An oath on the Koran before the kazi generally satisfies the other party, but in important cases the man must go and testify at El Redhar. Then there are charity positions—old age pensions, gratuities to the blind and widows, and maintenance of the wives of prisoners of war.

PROMPT JUSTICE.

I was told—and it is probably true or the courts would not be so crowded—that the Arabs regard our justice as prompt.

(Continued on next Column.)

PREPARING THE NEXT MOVE.

THE SPIRIT OF THE BOCHE.

While the official bulletins of the last few days have contained no heroic news of our advance, it must not be assumed either that we are held up by the enemy or that we are pursuing a policy of inactivity, wrote a correspondent of the *Daily Express* on August 2nd. The present situation is due solely to the fact that the enemy has found time to recover from the staggering blow which we have delivered against him during the month of July, and is now beginning to "get back his wind."

Our successive attacks have inflicted on him very heavy, and, in certain quarters, quite unexpected losses; but no is still able to fill up the gaps in his ranks, to bring forward large reinforcements, including many heavy guns, and to put up all round a big barrage against us. He is also powerful enough to organise and endeavour to push home counter-attacks.

Our high command knows all these things, and while we hold and continue to consolidate our gains, we take all necessary precautionary measures to ensure the success of our future operations. There is no distinction between our plans and those of our allies of the French army, who are now lined up with us on the right of our line of offensive.

How long the present lull may last I do not know. Great preparations on the part of the Germans demonstrate the measure of their anxiety. They indicate also the need on our part to feel our way forward with a prudent respect for the strength of our enemy.

While German soldiers have freely surrendered themselves as prisoners to our troops, it must not be supposed that the spirit of the Boche or his belief in his own invincibility has been broken. At a casual clearing station which I visited this afternoon I spoke to a wounded German prisoner—a Brandenburg—who had lived for six years in London, and was perfectly familiar with our language and our people. His lower jaw had been fractured by a shell-splinter, and he was quite anxious to be communicative.

"Are you comfortable here?" I asked him. "Yes, thank you, quite comfortable. They have been kind to me at this hospital. They could not have done more for me if I had been an Englishman."

"But, surely, if you have lived all those years in London you knew that our people would not treat you badly?"

DEVIL'S WOOD.

"Yes, of course, I knew that. I have many friends in England now. I don't know if they are friends any longer because of this terrible war, which has come between us. I would shake hands with any Englishman to-day and try to forget the war. But many of my friends would not. They think that you English planned and plotted this war. Of course, I know it was not so. I but, really, I must not talk like that. I was wounded in Delville Wood. I believe your soldiers call it the Devil's Wood, and your artillery fire was so awful that the devil might well have been let loose from hell against us."

"I suppose you are sorry that you have been wounded and taken prisoner?"

"Well, I am sorry that I am here as a prisoner, because I am a good German; but I am very glad to be out of it. Since I came here I am told you think we Germans have not fought fairly."

"Yes; that is everybody's opinion. To be quite frank, we think you have not played the game, and we shall remember against you the many bad deeds you have done when the war comes to an end."

THE GERMAN VIEW.

The Brandenburg raised himself up and looked me in the face. "You are an Englishman," he said. "I am a German. You would fight for your country. I have fought for mine. I have simply carried out my orders. I am not responsible for anything but that. As I told you, I do not hate the English. But let me tell you this, too, that we Germans are not yet beaten. We are fighting for ourselves, and we will go on fighting. You think you will conquer us? Perhaps, but we are a proud people, as you are, and you cannot crush us. You think we are near the end of our resources. Before I fell into your hands as a prisoner I saw thousands of our men coming up to join us, and some of the best of our guns. And more will come too."

Having listened to this defiant utterance I left my Brandenburg. I have set down the conversation exactly as it occurred. He was quite a good type of the honest but truculent Hun, who, while he has lived in our country (probably as a spy), will know a good deal more about us before the war is over.

BRIG-GENERAL OF 34.

Brigadier-General J. R. M. Minshull-Ford, reported wounded for the third time, is only thirty-four. He has been thrice mentioned in despatches and awarded the Military Cross.

and summary; cheap, and at the same time final; capable of error, but not of corruption. The Turkish system was too cumbersome; it was difficult to get a decree executed; and the balance of the scales would not respond to a loan purse. The general impression seems to be that the British officer at the seat of judgment may not be a Solomon, but that he is more often right than wrong, that he does not keep you waiting, and that he is nothing to approach. This last advantage may have something to do with the filling of the courts: for no one is indifferent to the privilege of getting for nothing something for which he has been in the habit of paying a great deal.

HOW SHACKLETON GOT TO SOUTH GEORGIA.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SMALL BOAT'S TERRIBLE VOYAGE.

Three men of Sir Ernest Shackleton's Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition arrived in London recently, having come from South Georgia Island in the Norwegian steamer *Orell*, which regularly voyages to South Georgia in connection with the whaling industry.

They are members of the crew of the *Endurance*, when sunk in the Weddell Sea. Harry McNish (the carpenter), John Vincent and Timothy McCarthy (both seamen). They were three of five volunteers who accompanied Sir Ernest in the remarkable journey he made across 700 miles of treacherous seas in a small boat from Elephant Island, in order to bring succour to the remainder of the Weddell Sea party, who were marooned there but have recently been rescued.

"Perhaps the worst fact we have to reckon with among the men left on Elephant Island," said Mr. McNish to a *Daily Chronicle* representative on August 4th, "is that they may think that the small boat in which we reached South Georgia has foundered with all hands, and that consequently the world is still ignorant of their fate. It was, I suppose, one chance in a hundred that the boat would ever get through, and time after time it was only by a miracle that we escaped drowning. But, of course, it was only by an act of Providence that we were able to make Elephant Island at all, and the beach on which we landed, inhospitable as it was, was suitably named Providence Beach. But it was no good for a camp, and as most of the men were fairly dead we had to try to find another."

Wild went out prospecting and found a place to the northwest that was christened there and then Wild's Beach, and it was wild in every sense. The wind blew everlastingly, and you had to crawl on your hands and knees to make headway against it. In the Weddell Sea it was an absolute calm—we called it the Windless Sea—but here it always seemed to be blowing a gale.

"Still, something had to be done," continued Mr. McNish. "The Chief had decided before we reached Elephant Island that a push must be made to the nearest land where we help could be found, and as soon as we got there I was set to work to fit out our largest boat for our adventurous voyage. It was a difficult job, but with the help of McNish and McCarthy, who made a great hand at sewing frozen canvas, the most difficult problem in the way of sewing that there is, we managed to make good. We decked her with sledge runners, box-lids, and the canvas I told you about, and made her as seaworthy as possible. But even then it seemed a crazy craft in which to sail 700 miles through the ice and the gales."

The journey was almost worse than our expectations. Though we set out with a fair wind, that was the last decent weather we had, and for a fortnight there was a constant succession of storms and gales. I don't think we saw the sun half a dozen times during this period, and it was very difficult to get an observation."

BOAT NEVER FREE FROM ICE.

"The ice constantly forming on the boat was the worst handicap we had to face. One man was employed all the time in cutting the ice away with an axe, just as in a more temperate climate he might have been baling water out of the boat; but we were never free from ice, and we had to jettison quite a lot of stuff, even wire, to keep the boat afloat."

"Of course, we hadn't a dry rag on us, and the sleeping bags were soaked. We managed to snatch an hour or two of sleep occasionally under the half deck, but as a rule it was all hands to the pump. A week after we started, while hove to in a gale, we lost our sea anchor, the rope being cut by the ice. This seemed to be almost the last straw, but Sir Ernest Shackleton rose, as usual, to the occasion, and I never saw him in better form than he was that day."

"We're going to get there all right," he said, when things seemed perfectly hopeless, and sure enough we did. But we were very nearly finished just before we made land, and I am not quite clear now how we managed to escape with whole skins."

YRONG ISLE OF THE ISLAND.

"As you know, we first sighted the west coast of South Georgia. It was during a break in a snowstorm, and as we knew nothing about the tide of the Island we had to hold off till daylight. Next day the wind was blowing a hurricane, and when the greatest difficulty in keeping the boat afloat. Enormous seas were rolling on a dead lee shore, and it was hopeless to try to land. After a time we found we were drifting on to the cliffs. It was just touch and go, and if Sir Ernest had not set a reefed sail I believe not of us would be alive now. We had to jale continuously, and but for the shifting at a critical moment we would never have put ashore alive."

"We had left most of the stores on Elephant Island, but we had enough rats to carry on. We were, however, very short of water, for we had not taken much aboard, expecting to meet bergs from which we could fetch our supply. As a matter of fact we didn't encounter a berg during the whole trip, though there was plenty of salt water ice on the ice. When we got to South Georgia—through side of the island, as it happened—we were just about at the end of our water. We were all frost-bitten, though the main thing we troubled about was nothing to fill our stomachs."

A GLORIOUS FEAST.

"And that we found soon after landing according to the rules and regulations of the Southern Seas, where the British flag flies you are forbidden to kill a sheep. It comes under the Wildlife Protection Act, or something of the kind. But there are no laws where hunters are concerned. We knocked over one of those birds, and with their feathers off and dressed them must have weighed 14lb. a piece. Each of us accounted for half a bird. They were beautifully, rather like duckling, and we ate them, bones and all. We had

(Continued on next Column.)

POZIERES RIDGE.

HOW IT WAS CARRIED.

Writing from British Headquarters, on August 5th, Mr. Philip Gibbs says:—

Last evening, just as dusk was creeping over the battlefields, the Australians, with English troops on their left, sprang over the parapets of their lines at Pozieres, advanced in five hundred yards of rising ground, stormed through the trenches of the second German line, and captured the crest of the ridge which looks down to Courcellette and Martinpuich.

It was a great and tragic surprise to the enemy. They may have believed—I think they did believe—that after the series of battles in the July fighting the spirit of the British offensive was broken, and that our troops were too tired to make fresh assaults. The German generally tried to put comfort into the hearts of their men by telling them that the British guns and the British soldiers had done their worst, and that the attack was at an end. The full deceived them. Because two or three days had passed without any infantry action after thirty days of unceasing battle, there may well have seemed to the enemy a reasonable hope that we should content ourselves with digging in and holding the ground gained. One thing, however, must have disheartened the German troops and prevented any kind of nervous recuperation after the appalling strain of the month's shell-fire. The British guns, which should have been worn out, and the British gunners, supposed to be exhausted, went on firing.

They went on all yesterday, as on the day before, and more than a month of yesterday's, with their long steady bombardment—that bombardment which is now rumbling with its sullen shocks of sound as I write, and as it goes on night and day. Long-range guns were reaching out to places far behind the German lines. Courcellette was a ruin. Martinpuich was falling to pieces. There is no line no safety except in the deepest dug-outs for officers and lucky men, and then not much tranquillity of mind, for although these underground rooms are fairly safe from shell-fire, they are death-traps if the British come across the trenches.

HOME COUNTRIES MEN.

As many men as could get into dug-outs to the north of Pozieres were down there yesterday, listening to the crashes of their shells, which were smashing the trenches about them and screaming overhead on more distant journeys. The barrage of our shells advanced across the second German line and beyond their new cuttings. The prisoners who were captured by our men confess to their terror at the awful sweep of the shells.

English troops, including men of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey Regiments, and the Australians, were waiting in their own trenches. They, too, during recent days, had suffered the ordeal of great shell-fire, but they had made good cover for themselves, and were eager to attack, so as to clear the high ridge before them and make things easier. A crescent moon came up. The woods darkened. Shadows crept down from Thiepval. Distant cornfields in the world beyond the war, so near as miles are counted, so far away in peace, became bronzed and red, and then all dark and vague in the evening mist. Above, the sky was still blue, with stars very bright and glistening.

It was, I think, about nine o'clock—as the clock goes now in France and England—when the British troops left their trenches. They went quietly, without any great clamour, across the brown yards of ground—dusky figures, the brown of their khaki no different from the colour of the earth around them through the gloom of coming night. The Australians worked up to the right, the English to the left. Before them was the German second line on a front of about 3,000 yards, and part of that long line which was pierced and taken on July 14th, between Bazentin-le-Petit and Longueval, when the British troops went up in waves and astounded the world by their achievement.

NERVE SHATTERED PRISONERS.

It was no longer a line of trenches. It was a way line of hummocky and tumbled earth along innumerable shell-craters such as I described at Montauban. Only the dug-outs or some of them, still remained in all this chaos, filled with living and wounded and dead. The shell-craters and the broken ground were ditches full of sand, for there had not been room below for all the men who had been ordered to hold this ground at all costs.

Out of the wreck of earth, as our men advanced, living men came out in groups. They came forward through the dusky night with their hands held up—pitiable shadows. Most of them were utterly nerve-shattered—beaten and broken men with no fight left in them, but only an animal fear, and desire of life. Their surrender was received, and the English and sent them back to our lines, while they went on to clear out the dug-outs of men who refused to come out, or would not come out, and to deal with those who farther back had still the courage to defend themselves.

There was some beyond fighting and bombing. From behind the German lines, in isolated redoubts, machine-guns were at work spraying out bullets.

But our casualties were very few, all told, less, I imagine, than in any action of importance during the Battle of Picardy. The enemy's losses were heavy. More than 400 prisoners have passed the down. In dead he lost more than that. It was a blow which must be grievous to him after all the hammer-strokes of the month, and what is most significant is the troubled state of his soldiers, these dazed and nerve-shattered men who surrendered. They had no pride left in them. They were like doomed men who had resigned themselves to certain death. The strain grows very great upon the German armies in the fields.—*Daily Telegraph*.

tested nothing nicer since we had dog cutlets, when we had to kill the last of our dogs after the *Endurance* smashed up."

The men look none the worse for their adventures.

GENERAL JOFFRE ON THE WAR.

INTERESTING STATEMENT.

The Generalissimo of the French Army and the guiding spirit of the united army of the *Entente* Allies, on August 5th received the American Press correspondents at the headquarters of the General Staff and for upwards of an hour talked on many interesting current phases of the war. He expressed the view that the turning point of the great conflict now had been successfully reached and passed, and that with the united action of the *Entente* Allies on the many fronts they were pressing forward to the certain collapse of the German effort and to an assured victory of the Allied armies.

It was an exceptional opportunity to see and talk with the military commander, who not only is head of the French Army, but also is in supreme authority over the French, British and Belgian forces on the Western front, and the French, British and Serbian armies of half a million men around Salonika, as well as being the senior commander in the united action, by which the Allies are conducting simultaneous campaigns in the Russian, Italian, French and Balkan theatres as part of one systematic whole. It is the recent co-ordination of the commands on the many fronts that has permitted Gen. Joffre to give full scope to his military talent, which probably has been exercised over more men of the Allied nations than ever has fallen to one military commander.

Gen. Joffre was in his private office at headquarters when the party of American correspondents arrived. It was 10 o'clock in the morning, but the General had already begun his work at 7.30 and had gone through reports of the fighting on the various Allied fronts.

Gen. Pelle, his Chief of Staff, and several staff officers were about, but except for this there was little outward evidence of warfare.

Gen. Joffre stood among the staff officers, square-built and sturdy, in a dark blue service uniform with little gold braid and decoration. His face has the red glow of perfect condition, but its striking features were firmness and calmness. Most French officers are scrupulously tailored and groomed. Gen. Joffre was not lacking therein, says the *New York World* correspondent, yet something suggested Gen. Grant's disregard of the little conventionalities of uniform and surface appearance. His heavy grey moustache and bristling hair gave some suggestion of Gen. Phil Sheridan.

"I want through you to express our feelings toward the American people," said Gen. Joffre in an easy conversational tone. "Deep friendship always has existed between France and America, and it is particularly opportune now, after France has been fighting for two years for the ideals dear to both, that this old friendship should be renewed and strengthened."

THE REWARD FOR VERDUN.

Turning to the campaign, Gen. Joffre continued:—

Although the fighting is getting more and more bitter, everyone recognises in the complete unity of the Allies that destiny has shaped its course and every one can clearly see what the final outcome is going to be.

The unity on all fronts is a great characteristic of the campaign now going on, and the effect now is apparent of the constant pressure on all sides by the Allies, who now have had time to form their plans, thanks to the sacrifice which the French nation has made at Verdun. We must also pay full homage to the splendid part our Allies are taking in the increasing effort along the Somme and on all other fronts.

"The Russian effort now has succeeded in organising and putting forward larger and larger forces of men, drawn from their apparently inexhaustible resources of human material, and at the same time fully arming these masses. The splendid results of their efforts are shown in what they have accomplished in Galicia and along the entire Eastern front."

"Once more the chance has fallen to England to show the vast extent of her resources both in men and material, and the extent of her efforts is proved in what has been accomplished on the Somme front."

"The Italians have had a much harder task and a more limited sphere of action, and you know how admirably they have fulfilled their part of this common action. As for the reorganised Serbian army, it is only just beginning to take its full part in the war."

FOR DRAWING ON LAST RESERVES.

Gen. Joffre now turned his attention to the German side of the campaign, taking up the evidences of weakness, which have been shown in the quality of their attacks and in the number of reserves they are able to move to various fronts.

"On the other side we consider the condition of our enemy," Gen. Joffre continued. "We know for certain that although they are fighting as desperately as ever they are drawing on their last reserves. Their game has been, up till now, to transfer their reserves from one point to another and from one front to another, but with the united action of the Allies on all fronts our enemy finds such a course impossible now and will find it increasingly so in the future. It is not for me to say how long the struggle is going to last, but that really matters little."

"We know the crash is coming and you feel as well as we do that we already have reached and passed the turning point. The five months' resistance of our troops at Verdun has shattered the hope of the Germans and has turned the scale. But still, do not imagine that there is a complete weakening of the German effort on the Western front. We know there still are opposed to all our armies on the Western front two-thirds of the best fighting forces that Germany can put in the field—that is, 122 divisions of their best troops against the French and British line on the west and fifty German divisions operating with the Austrian forces along the Russian front."

(Continued on next Column.)

LIFE OF PARLIAMENT.

FRANCHISE QUESTION. WOMEN AND THE WAR.

In introducing the Parliament and Local Elections Bill, Mr. Asquith said the bill was necessary to prevent Parliament expiring in September on a two-year-old register. It was proposed to prolong the life of Parliament to the end of May, 1917. A separate bill would be introduced next day to amend the register. It was impossible in the war circumstances to have such a rough make-shift. The war had caused the greatest dislocation of population in history, not only regarding the soldiers abroad, but the war-workers at home.

The Government did not, the Prime Minister proceeded, propose to alter the franchise qualification. One drastic and heroic proposal was to enfranchise all soldiers and sailors (cheers)—but the practical difficulties were enormous, and the military authorities gravely objected. Everyone agreed that a general election at the front was unthinkable. Moreover, munition workers' claims could not be overlooked, but these claims brought them face to face with women's claims. He was bound to say that he found their representations unanswerable. Women were willing to abide by the existing conditions, but if new classes were enfranchised for their services to the State, it was impossible to let the women's claim that they had rendered as effective services as any class; also, they would have a special claim to be heard in post-war questions.

Mr. Asquith said he had been a lifelong opponent of women's suffrage, but he could not deny these claims. Nothing would be more serious than to reopen such complicated questions. The Government proposed to provide for the exceptional conditions. The period of qualification would be postponed to November 1st, enabling the new register to operate next May. Provision would be made for war workers at home and prevent their disqualification by change of residence. All soldiers and sailors and war workers on the existing register would be placed on the new one.

The Prime Minister concluded by remarking that at a time when the war had reached a happy and promising stage, requiring absolute concentration on the war more than ever, the Government was unanimous that it was impossible to consider the larger questions involved in the revision of the franchise.

Sir Edward Carson agreed that a general election at the present time was impossible, but they ought to have the register ready. Eight months' extension was, he maintained, too long. Great questions affecting the community and future ages might arise in less than eight months. The enfranchisement of soldiers and sailors did not involve greater difficulties than the Government's proposals. The Government was doing them in a different category. He recognised that they had arrived at the critical stage of the war, and when they could anticipate happy developments in the near future. He was anxious to have a register enabling the country to express its views on critical post-war problems.

Mr. G. J. Wardle (Lab. Stockport) said if Sir Edward Carson raised the question of enfranchising soldiers and sailors he would raise the whole question of the franchise.

MORE MONEY FOR PENSIONS.

ADDITIONAL GRANTS FOR DISABLED MEN.

An important statement on supplementary pensions was made by Mr. Hayes Fisher, in the House of Commons, on August 3rd. The following were his chief points:—

(1)—The Chancellor of the Exchequer will ask Parliament to place £5,000,000 (including £1,000,000 already granted) at the disposal of the Statutory Committee so as to provide the full estimated cost of Supplementary Pensions to widows and dependents of soldiers and sailors, and of partially disabled soldiers, and a provisional sum for partially disabled soldiers.

(2)—This sum is based on an estimated number of deaths, not exceeding 250,000. If this number is found to be larger the £5,000,000 will be increased proportionately.

(3)—An additional grant will be made for Supplementary Pensions in respect of commissioned officers and men whose circumstances were like those of officers.

(4)—The Chancellor of the Exchequer estimated that between £1,000,000 and £2,000,000 will be available, which will more than cover the cost of the permanent partial disability pensions.

(5)—The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes that the estimate of number and cost of partially disabled men should be revised before the end of 1918.

Gen. Joffre was speaking with great earnestness as he referred to the extent of the German forces massed on the Western front, but he now turned to another topic, saying:—

MORE TROOPS THAN AT WAR'S START.

"But, although it is a pleasure for me to give you this information, yet I think it is the best thing for you to see what is going on for yourselves. You will see on the front an army of which the spirit and energy have remained exactly the same after two years of war. Not only that, but the number of our soldiers at the front actually a greater to-day than it was at the beginning of the war. You will understand the determination to see the war through to a victorious conclusion."

"We are fighting not merely for the interests of our respective countries but also for the liberties of the world, and we shall not stop until the liberties of the world are definitely secured."

Gen. Joffre concluded the interview with an expression of his cordial feeling toward the American people.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ...

CORDILLERE ... On or about 24th Sept.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, TOURANE and SAIGON ...

PORTROS ... On or about 25th Sept.

(Without Transshipment)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

Telephone 740.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station:—

Riojan Maru Paul Lecat

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
Europe (London 11th Aug. via Siberia)	London	15th Sept.
SHANGHAI (via Swatow)	Anhui	15th Sept.
CANAL	Empress of Japan	15th Sept.
AFRICA	Eastern	16th Sept.
AFRICA	Eastern	16th Sept.
AFRICA	Eastern	16th Sept.
AFRICA	Eastern	16th Sept.
AFRICA	Eastern	16th Sept.
AFRICA	Eastern	16th Sept.
AFRICA	Eastern	16th Sept.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow Amoy and Foochow	Haitian	Friday, 15th, 1.30 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Aymara	Friday, 15th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Shikung	Friday, 15th, 2.00 P.M.
Amoy	Hong Moh	Friday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Yuensang	Saturday, 16th, 1.30 P.M.
Wahaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kueichow	Saturday, 16th, 1.30 P.M.
Straits	Nevia	Saturday, 16th, 2.00 P.M.
Hakow Pakhoi and Tseiphong	Kaifong	Saturday, 16th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Anhui	Saturday, 16th, 2.00 P.M.
Wahaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Chipping	Saturday, 16th, 2.00 P.M.
Hakow and HaiPhone	Lokang	Saturday, 16th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	Awakwa Maru	Sunday, 17th, 2.00 P.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	Fookang	Monday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Moji	Borneo Maru	Monday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hong	Tuesday, 19th, 1.30 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	London	Tuesday, 19th, 1.30 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Chikwa	Tuesday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria and Seattle	Sato Maru	Tuesday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
Japan via Moji, Honolulu, San Francisco, Salas, Oros, Panama, Callao, Arica, Iquique, and Valparaiso	Anyo Maru	Wednesday, 20th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN, NAGASAKI, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Empress of Japan	Wednesday, 20th, 9.45 A.M.
(Shanghai) Chinese P.O. Saturday, 23rd Sept.	Haitian	Friday, 22nd, 1.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Friday, 22nd, 1.30 P.M.	
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States and South America via San Francisco	Perni Maru	Saturday, 23rd, 1.30 P.M.
STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, AFRICA, EGYPT and EUROPE	Nanus	Saturday, 23rd, 4.15 P.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 22nd Sept., at 5 P.M.		

* Supplementary correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	8.30 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Samshui and Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. (Except Saturdays) 7.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M. (Except Saturdays)	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M. (Except Saturdays)	5.00 P.M.
Sancton and Sammel	5.00 P.M. 10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamohun	4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 7.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 7.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Tai Ping Tung	7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.
Samshui	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Waukang	8.00 P.M. (Except Saturdays)	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

TO ELECTRIC LIGHT CONSUMERS.

THE "PHOEBUS" LAMP TAKES THE LEAD.

DON'T believe that the lamp which costs the least is the most economical.

Remember current costs more than lamps, and cheap lamps are "Wasters."

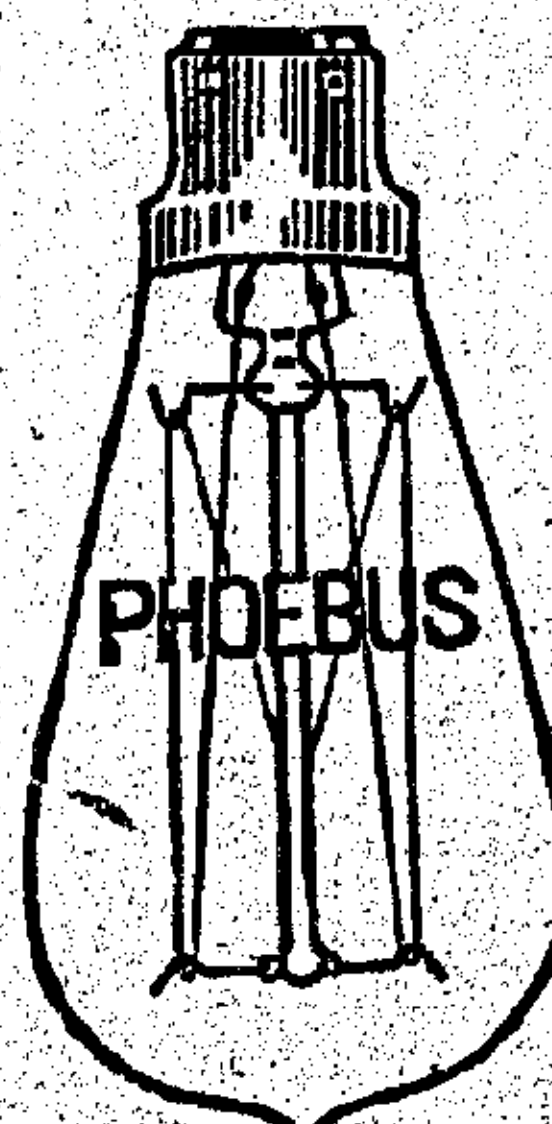
DON'T believe that the lamp which lasts the longest is invariably the best or the cheapest. Directly a lamp blackens it should be cast aside.

Remember again, current costs more than lamps.

DON'T buy a lamp without a good reputation.

Remember the name "PHOEBUS" is a guarantee that the lamp is of the first quality.

Large Stocks of all Candle Powers and Voltages always carried.



WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,
4, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

September 14th	
ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	305
Credit, at 4 months' sight	312 1/2
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	51 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	—
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	160 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	160 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	160 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	160 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	70 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	10 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand—Pases	10 1/2
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	10 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	10 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	10 1/2
ON HAIKOW.—	
On demand	3 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	3 1/2 p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	7 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate	\$9.15 n.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$52.40
BAR SILVER, per oz	\$32.8d.

HONGKONG COMMERCE.

Hongkong 20 cents piece	per cent.
Hongkong 10	\$ 0.70
Canton 20	\$12.10
Canton 10	\$15.00

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1916.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	REMARKS.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$755, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
China Bank, Corporation	60,000	\$12	all	\$8, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
China Borneo Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$4 1/2, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$1	all	\$3, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$3, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
COTTON MILLS.—					
Two Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	30,000	Ts. 60	all	T. 150	11 1/2 p.c.
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	100,000	Ts. 10	all	T. 14 1/2, buyers	6 p.c.
Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	40,000	Ts. 60	all	T. 100	6 p.c.
Yangtze Cotton Mill, Limited	20,000	Ts. 5	all	Ts. 5 1/2, buyers	3 1/2 p.c.
Ony Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$40 1/2, sales	—
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—					
H'Kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$50	all	\$95 1/2, sellers	4 1/2 p.c.
H'Kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$130 1/2, sales	4 p.c.
Shai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	56,700	Ts. 100	all	T. 74	9 p.c.
Now Engineering & S. B. Works, Ltd.	150,000	Ts. 10	all	Ts. 10 1/2	—
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Ts. 100	all	Ts. 65	6 1/2 p.c.
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$54, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$115	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	8,000	\$25	all	\$160	7 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$33	9 p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Company, Limited	325,000	6 1/2	all	\$7.39, x div. buy.	4 1/2 p.c.
INSURANCE.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$400	8 1/2 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$250	\$50	\$154, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$250	\$50	\$395, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	25	Ts. 165, buyers	—
Union Insurance Society, Limited	15,000	\$250	\$100	\$930	6 1/2 p.c.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$30	\$282 1/2 @ Ex 73	6 p.c.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
H'Kong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$100, sal. & buy.	7 p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Limited	10,000	\$100	all	\$98, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	\$75	\$300	4 1/2 p.c.
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$31, sales	6 1/2 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$38	6 p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	Ts. 60	all	Ts. 33	7 1/2 p.c.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$38	4 1/2 p.c.
Meatschappij tot 'Mijn' Bosch on Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Ts. 26, buyers	—
Mining.—					
Ural Caspian Oil Corp., Limited	1,000,000	\$1	all	24/-	10 p.c.
Kailan Mining Administration	1,000,000	\$1	all	30/-	7 1/2 p.c.
Itab Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$31	—
Tromp Mines, Limited	150,000	\$1	all	30/-	—
Peak Tramway Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$9.60, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
REVENUES.—					
China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	\$112, buyers	10 p.c.
Malayan Sugar Company, Ltd.	14,000	\$30	all	\$35, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$137, buyers	3 1/2 p.c.
H'Kong, Canton & Macao S. B. Co. Ltd.	10,000	\$15	all	\$224, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$1	all	\$129, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd.	4,222,902	\$1	all	109/-, sellers	7 p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$37 1/2, buy, 38 sal.	6 p.c.
South China Mering Post, Limited	6,000	\$35	all	\$39	7 p.c.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$3 1/2, buyers	7 p.c.
STREETS AND DISINFECTANTS.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	\$7	all	\$5.90, sellers	—
Watson & Co., S. Limited	20,000	\$10	all	\$7, buyers	10 p.c.
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$17	7 p.c.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotations.
Chinese Imperial 1895	Ts. 767,200.	Ts. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Fac.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 14th.

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.87	29.85	29.83
Temperature	80	79	78
Humidity	59	59	78
Wind Direction	East	East	East
Force	5	1	3
Weather	or	—	—
Rain	—	—	0.25

Highest open-air Temperature on 12th—81
Lowest open-air Temperature on 14th—79

香港中外新報

CHUNG NGOI SAN P.O. (Chinese Daily Press)

PUBLISHED DAILY.

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best Advertising medium among the Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS.

Circulates largely throughout Southern China, Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 104, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.



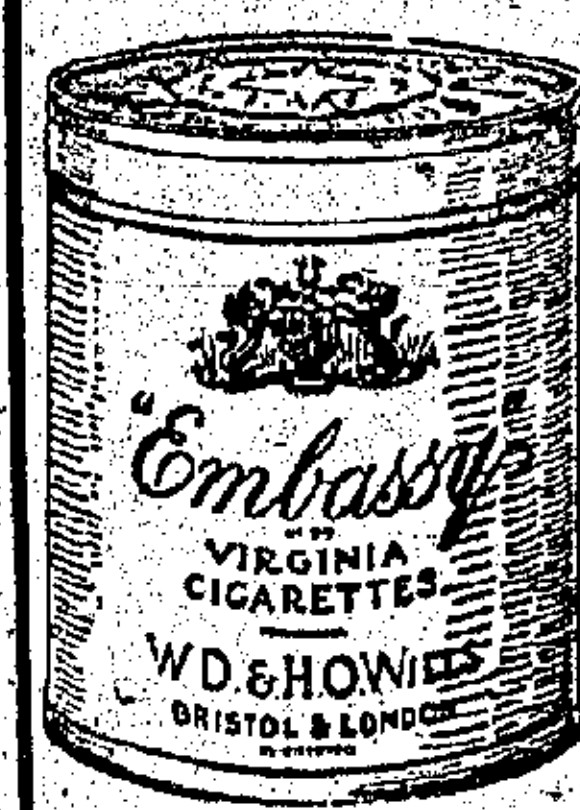
"EMBASSY"

No. 77

(HAND-MADE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES).

THE CONNOISSEURS' FAVOURITE.

SAVE THE COUPONS.



BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	\$15,000,000
Reserve Funds—	
Sterling	\$1,500,000, at 1/10—\$15,000,000
Silver	— " — \$15,000,000
Total	\$30,000,000
Less: Liability of Proprietors	\$15,000,000
Total	\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Chairman
S. H. DODD, Esq.—Deputy Chairman
S. T. M. Edkins, Esq. Hon. Mr. D. Landale
O. R. Gubbay, Esq. J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Hoyle, Hon. Mr. E. Shellin

CHIEF MANAGERS:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BRANCH:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " "
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